NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893, -FOURTEEN_PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BIMETALLISM DISCUSSED.

DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY PROBLEM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOTION THAT ENGLAND SHOULD USE HER INFLUENCE TO BRING ABOUT THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE MONETARY

CONFERENCE DEFFATED, 229 TO 148. London, Feb. 28.-Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson Liberal-Unionist M. P. for North Handsworth, Staffordshire, moved in the House of Commons to-day that the British Government should use its influence to bring about the reassembling of the International Monetary Conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and Sir Henry, who is a director in several railways, and recognized as an authority on trade questions, argued that monometallism was a national misfortune, and that a fixed bimetallic ratio was the sole remedy for existing difficulties

growing out of the currency problem. Samuel Montagu, Liberal M. P. for Whitechapel, and a member of the banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co., earnestly supported Sir Henry's motion, and argued in favor of bimetallism Other bimetallists also addressed the House in behalf of the proposition.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, reminded the House that the International Monetary Conference met at the initiative of the United States, and it would be an unprecedented proceeding now to deprive America of the initiative. England had followed the Brussels discussion with more or less sympathy, and had a right to expect from the United States a declaration as to what step that country proposed to take next. In the opinion of the ernment, no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value in Grat Britain. ("Hear! hear!") It would place the Government in a ridiculous position if it should assume the initiative in reopening the conference, having nothing to recommend for dis-

England, Mr. Gladstone said, was not alone among civilized nations in her determination to adhere to her present monetary system. Seven other Powers, without the slightest reference to England, had signified their intention not to change their currency. Half of the Powers represented at the Conference had shown that they leaned toward bimetallism, but as yet they had not given the most shadowy indication of what change they were prepared to make.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone made an elabor ate exposition of the benefits of monometallism and the dangers of bimetallism.

Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agribulture under the last Salisbury Administration, supported the motion of Sir Henry Meyson Thompson. At the Brussels Conference, he said Bertram Currie, one of the British delegates. persistently and deliberately did everything in his power to defeat the objects of the meeting.

William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Ex chequer, repudiated Mr. Chaplin's charge against Mr. Currie. The British delegates, he said, had been almost the only ones to support the Ameri can resolution in favor of extending the use of From first to last bimetallism had beeat the bottom of the present debate. The failure of the Conference had been due to the absence of all definite proposals. If the United States should reconvene the Conference and submit definite proposals, the British Government would be glad to send back their delegates, but could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver. He pointed to the returns of the income tax and death duties to prove the growth of the country's wealth. He contended that the agricultural depression, which was largely responsible for the bimetallic agitation, was only temporary. The motion before the House, he said, was intended to raise prices, an operation which the Government could not undertake, as it was outside its province.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionist Opposition, denied that he or any of his colleagues desired a monetary system which would raise prices sired a monetary system which would raise prices. The motion was not in favor of bimetallism. The fact was that the Government had decided to do nothing to remedy the present evils, evident both in trade and agriculture. ure of the Conference had been due to the absence

in trade and agriculture.

Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson's motion eventually was rejected by a vote of 229 to 148
tually was rejected by a vote was received with

THE POPE ORDERS AN INQUIRY.

DISPLEASED BY THE ABANDONMENT OF THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE-THE VATICAN

Rome says: "The Pope has been greatly displease by the abandonnent of the American pilgrimag He attributes the abandonment of the American pulsylmage.
He attributes the abandonment of the undertaiding to the disputes between Archbishop satelli and the American bishops, and has ordered an inquiry."

Rome, Feb. 2s.—General Von Loe, the German delegate sent by the Kaleer to congratulate the Pope upon his Episcopal lighter, and fordinal Foundation of the Dispus Archibica.

publice, and Cardinal Kopp, the Prince-Archbi-hop of eslau, have taken occasion to converse with the Pope on the subjects of the Prussian Primary Educa tion till, the German Military bill, and the question of repealing the expulsion of the Jesuits. The Pope declined to interfere in any way in the internal adair

Envoy to the Vatican, who succeeds the Marquis of Pidal, was given an audience to-day by the Pope, and presented his credentials. He was also the of a letter from Queen Regent Christina, congratulat-ing the Pounist upon the occasion of his Episcopal labilee. He presented to the Pope as a glift of Queen Regent Christina a superb piece of fifteenth century

Dr. Lappond, the recently appointed body physician to Pope Leo, has colomed upon the Pope that he must take more sleep, hold fewer audiences, and not exert his brain so much as heretofore.

The "Argenzia Italiana" says that the Grand Duke of Enden, much by marriage of Engleror William II of Germany, and nong the closest friend and adviser of Germany, and nong the closest friend and adviser of the Prussian Court, is about to declare published to the Prussian Court, is about to declare published to have attended all the religious cer monies connected with the Enden celebration of the Pupai Jubilec.

WILL NEVER GIVE UP ALSACE LORRAINE CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVUS DECLARATION CHEERED BY THE REICHSTAG.

erliq. Feb. 28.-The question of international at Miration came up in the Reichstag to-day through question asked by Dr. Barth, a leader of the Frei lange part, who desired to know if the Government could join the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in an effort to establish arbitration as the method of settling international disputes.

herr Marschall Eieberstein, Minister of Foreign is, replied that the Imperial Government was en tirely willing to accept arbitration in special cases.

Her Debel, the Social Lemocrat, suggested that the future nationality of Alsace-Lorraine should be This suggestion brought Chanceller von Caprivi

The Chancellor declated that if that was submitted to arbitration and the arbirates decided that Germany should surrender Alsace ine, the Nation would refuse to acquiesce in tecision. Rather than give up that territory, ans would prefer to shed the last drop of their

The Chencellor's statement was greeted with

FLOODED BY THE DANUBE. A HUNGARIAN VILLAGE INUNDATED AND MANY OF ITS INHABITANTS DROWNED.

na, Feb. 28.-A territle calamity has overtaken the village of Gergely, near the fown of Paks, in Hun-pary, on the Danube, about sixty miles south of Buda. Owing to a sudden rise of the Danube the 1,000 in-habitants of Gergely found the mud huts in which they lived surrounded by a waste of waters. The fall dwellings gradually yielded before the furious current, which was continually rising, and the people look refuge in the church and school, which were con-fructed of stronger and only the contract of stronger and the ed of stronger materials, hoping that these buildwould be able to hold out against the flood.

prayers for safety, and mothers and children clung They saw their homes disappearing in the raging stream, and the swelling waters began to beat against the church and school building with such fury that at last they decided that to remain would mean the destruction of all of them, while if they fled some at least might escape. Opening the doors, they started out into the flood, which surged nearly to the waists of the grown-up people. Fathers and mothers carried their children, and the sick were helped along by those

who were stronger. They fled as fast as they could in the direction of Paks, the swift and boiling current pursuing in their flight. One mother with five children sank in morning. At the same moment one other perhe waters and perished. Many others, the number of the waters and perished. Many others, the number of them is as yet unknown, were drowned in the flood, and the survivors reached Paks in a most deplorable condition. The people of Paks gave to the furtives all the succer possible, although deeply concerned for their own safety, as the Danube is twenty feet above its normal height.

Nothing can be done toward recovering the bodies of those who have perished until the river retires within its usual channel, and it is believed that many have been swept miles away. There is no doubt, however, that the number of dead is large.

AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

OSTUMES WORN BY THE AMERICAN WOMEN

London, Feb. 28.-The weather to-day was cold and clear, and the sunshine gave a cheerful air to the perroundings of Buckingham Palace. It was excel oria, assisted by her daughter, the Dowager Empres-Frederick, the Princess Beatrice, and other members of the royal family. About 300 persons were pre ented to the Oueen. All the members of the Amer

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the American Minister, wor a dress of black velvet and jet black lace. The train vas of similar materials, edged with feathers and lined with black satin. Her ornaments were dia-

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was among the Ameri cans presented. Her gown was of white satin with a white velvet manteau de cour, trimmed with silve imbroldery. She wore a diamond tiara. Her other rnaments were pearls.

The other American women presented were Mrs. Post, wife of Major J. C. Post, military attache of the American Legation; Mrs. Calthorpe, Miss Burrows and Miss

Mrs. Post's gown, which was a Worth creation, was n the Empire style. It was of white satin, trimmed ith silver spangles and English point lace, with a white rose Watteau train, also edged with sliver and

point lace. Mrs. Calthorpe were a salmon-colored satin bodic nd skirt, the latter embroidered with pailletes. The rain, which was short, was of pink Queen brocade, ned with pale Queen satin. She wore a garland of

Miss Burrows's gown was of plain cream satin, eith a train of the Same material.

Miss Williams were an Empire gown of white hitton, embroidered in silver. Her train was of

TO HOLD THE PRESS RESPONSIBLE.

PROFESCY VOTED BY THE DEPUTIES TO M. BOISSY D'ANGLAS'S MOTION.

Paris, Feb. 28.-The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted urgency to a motion made by M. Bolssy t'Anglas, member for the Nyons division of Drome. that newspapers be held responsible for financial advertisements published by them. The vote was averwhelmingly in favor of declaring urgency, stand-ing 335 for the motion to only 57 against.

HENRI ROCHEFORT ON THE SCANDAL.

HE SAYS THAT THE CONSEQUENCES OF CHARLES DE LESSEPS'S CONFESSION WOULD

HE TERRIBLE.

London, March 1 .- "The Morning Post" publishes a interview with Henri Rochefort concerning M. Ferry's election to the presidency of the French Senate and the Panama scandal. Ferry's election. aid Rochefort, had no political importance, as the history of the conquest of Tonquin would always prevent him from posing as a possible savior of France.

"I possess documents," continued Rochefort, "which hear directly upon this Tonquin scandal. They would amaze the public if they were published. The whole ampaign was a business speculation in the interests f a financial syfficate.

"I see many think we have reached the end of The Government has been forced to suppress a part of the scandal because a certain ex-Minister of Finance, who is implicated, threatened to expose the demands made by the Government upon financial houses for funds at election time. One large house paid 5,000,000 francs to the Government for a certain Ministerial decree."

LEMENCEAU DENIES "FIGARO'S" STATEMENT. Paris, Feb. 28.-M. Clemenceau denies the truth of he statement in vesterday's "Figuro" to the effect ville, the examining magistrate, that he (Clemenceau)

SHAVER KING MINES SOLD FOR \$1,800,000 Victoria, B. C., Feb. 28.-London advices announce

the definite sale of the Silver King mining group to Scotch syndicate. The price paid was \$1,800,000.

DEATH OF MME. ALVSLEBEN. Dresden, Feb. 28.-Mine, Alvsiehen, soprano at the opera house in this city, died to-night of apoplexy.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

S. J. F. THAYER, OF BOSTON, BLOWS OUT HIS BRAINS-ILL-HEALTSI THOUGHT TO BE THE CAUSE.

Boston's best-known architects, blew out his brains at his home this morning. The act was probably He was garroted a few week go near his home, and robbed of his watch and valuables, and this caused him much mental suffering.

Mr. Thayer was born in Boston on August 19, 1842. In 1862 he callsted in the Army and was soon promoted to the Engineer service in the Eighteenth Army Corps. After the war he returned to his proby Mr. Thayer are the Thorndike, the extensions of the Quincy and Parker Houses, the Farragut at Ryc Beach, the Atlantic at Nantasket, the City Hail at Providence, R. I., the Tudor in Beacon-st., the Bos-ton Tavern, the town halls of Brookline and Steaghon, the Nevins Memorial Hall in Methuen, the library of Dartmouth College, and the high schools in springfield, Mass., and Nashua, N. H. He received one of three medals and diplomas awarded by the Inited states Centennial Commission to New England architects for bold and excellent design.

Mr. Thayer was married in 1844 to Miss E. W. Goodwin, of Roston, who, with one son, twenty-five years old, survives him.

MR. MACKAY'S WOUND HEALING RAPIDLY.

RIPPEY'S FRIENDS SAY THERE WILL SOON BE

" LIVELY TIMES ON FINDST." San Francisco, Feb. 28.-John W. Mackay continues o make rapid strides toward recovery. His wound is sealing nicely and he will probably be out in a week

or ten days. It is now likely that Rippey, the man who shot Mr. Mackay, will recover. Such is the opinion of his physicians. Two friends called on 14m last evening and, Rippey says, told him that there would soon be lively times down on Pine-st. Whether they meant a revival in mining stock speculation or assault on another millionaire is uncertain. Rippey is better, and

the encouragement he received from friends has been a strong incentive toward recovery.

When Rippey was toward recovery.

I am sorry for that. I don't care how soon I die, because there is nothing in life for me. If I get well I will have to go to the penitentiary, and if Mackay dies they will probably lang me. I had nothing in particular against Mackay except that he was one of the four me, who to holded poor fact. I never had any trouble in my life with rich men, except with Flood. On May 1, 1863, I went to the Nevada Bank to ask ifm why I had to pay \$1.300 in assessment on 100 shares why I had to pay \$1.300 in assessment on 100 shares of Utah mining stock. He called me a loafer and ordered me Ecked out of his office. I left before that was done, but I vowed to get even. That is all past and gone now, but in regard to the present matter I wish to say that the end is not yet. the encouragement he received from friends has been

SEVEN LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

A TOPPLING WALL DEMOLISHES TWO HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

THE SLEEPING OCCUPANTS BURIED IN THE RUINS, IN WHICH FIRE QUICKLY BREAKS OUT-THREE PERSONS RESCUED-FIX-

ING THE BLAME FOR THE DISASTER. Chicago, Feb. 28 .- The lives of seven persons were instantly crushed out in their sleep this son was fatally injured and two more were dan gerously hurt. A heavy wind overturned the toppling walls of the recently burned drygoods store of John York, at Halsted and Nineteenth sts., and an enormous mass of brick, mortar and timber fell upon the two-story structures adjoining, occupied by the families of John Schmidt a liquor-seller, and William Kunze, a jeweller, smashing the buildings. York's wall was five stories in height, and it came down with terriliforce. A revised list of the killed and injured is as follows:

KILLED.

MESTERLE, George, aged twenty-eight years. MORTINA, Paulina, aged twenty-one years. SCHMIDT, Hattie, aged three years, SCHMIDT, John, aged forty years SCHMIDT, Lizzic, aged eleven years KUNZE, Mrs. Mary, aged sixty-five years. KUNZE, William, aged sixty-seven years.

INJURED. KUNZE, Fred, aged twenty-six years; head, limbs and body bruised; will recover, "4"HMIPT, Annals aged nine years; shoulder-blad SCHMIDT, Mrs. Carrie; skull fractured and internall

injured; cannot recover. The wall was shaken by the high winds last night, but no danger was felt until after mid night, when the cracking was heard by person in the street, but no alarm was given. The buildings were crushed into the basements and covered by the rubbish. The crash roused ever one on the block; and as the ruins took fire at once from an upset stove, a "2-11" alarm wa turned in, ten engine companies responding. So hot was the blaze that it was impossible for any one to get close enough to discover the extent of the damage or do anything in the way of rescue and the firemen were compelled to throw water on the smoking ruins, realizing that their work might be ending the life of some unfortunate

lying half dead in the wreekage. In the building No. 763 was the family of William Kunze, who keeps the jewelry store on the ground floor. The family consisted of the father, other and son Fred, who is associated with his father in the store. On the ground floor of No 161 was the liquor store of John Schmidt, who with his family occupied the second story. In this structure, which received the weight of the top of the wall, and which now lies in a heap the basement, levelled with the street, the greatest loss of life occurred. The family con sisted of John "chmidt and his wife, their three daughters, the servant, Pauline Mortina, and the bartender, George Mesterle.

Chief Swenie responded to the first alarm of fire, and the moment he arrived at the scene he turned in a second "211," calling five additional engines and four hook and ladders. Soon he sent in a special call for more book and ladder companies; and in fifteen minutes fifty firemen werhard at work on the pile of brick from which flames and smoke were i-suing. After the fire was under control, the work of rescue begun. It was no easy work to get through the tons of wreckage, but the firemen and several hundred volunteers worked as if their lives depended on

It was evident that nothing less than a miracle could save the lives of any of the persons in the buildings. An hours hard work man-apparently little impression on the mound of ruins. The in-men were featful of working too close to the south wall of the Schmidt building, which threatened to full with every gust of wind. The chimney of the York building was also out of plumb. Ser

had been buried was at once begun. while he was working near the centre of the ruins, the second crash came. Laughran was strack in the back by a brick and thrown on his face. As he was struggling to arise, another brick struck his right hand, crushing the thimb. Officer Smith was also struck on the back, but was not seriously injured.

The first person rescued was Fred Kunze, the twenty-one-year-oid son of the jeweller. He was pinned down by a heavy door that had fallen across him. He was taken to a liquor store near by and cared for, as he could not stand. Nearly thirty feet Igon where young Kunze was found the police heard groams, and the ruins were rapidly cleared away. In a bent position Missemmidt was found lying beneath a section of the wall that was still held together with the mortar. This made it all the more difficult to extricate her, and it was fifteen minutes before she was litted out. She will die.

The rescue alive of little Annie Schmidt was surprising. It was after 10 o'clock when the laborers extricated her from a great heap of rubbish near the front waii. She had been under the ruins, exposed to the stook and heat and the water thrown by the fire engines for over eight hours. She will recaver.

A little later the bodies of two of the Schmidt girls, Lizzie and Hattie, were recovered. The hody of the hired girl, Panlina Mortina, was recovered at 1:10 o'clock this afterwoon. Although it had been located two hours before, it was in such a situation that the firemen were unable to extricate it. At 2 o'clock the bodies of John Schmidt and V'illiam Kunze and his wife were found and were taken to the Morgue.

At 3:20 o'clock the top of the cast wall fell into the street, but no one was injured. A portion of the fourth floor, which had been left after the recent fire, was carried with it. This left the ruins in such a condition that the lives of the police and firemen would have been endangered and Sergeant Laughran ordered the search for the bodies to be abandoned.

Soon after Frank Kunze was freene

former was all that saved my life, for it brokes the ball of the bricks. We were in total darkness."

Coroner McHale was early on the ground, and issued an order that the badies, as tast as recovered, should be taken to the City Morrae to await the action of a coroner's jury. "I shall secure the best jury I can find in the city." said the coroner, "and I will make a thorough investigation. I have already learned that there is a direct responsibility for this matter, and I propose to fix it upon the right party."

The statement of the coroner refers, no doubt, to the action of the building commissioner, Mr. O'Neill, who only yesterday issued a permit allowing the contractors who were putting up the new building for Mr. York to use the north and front walls of the old building in creeting the new one. Permission to use these walls was granted in the face of adverse reports from inspectors of the district. The walls for which O'Neill issued the permit were the ones that fell and caused the catastrophe.

Building Commissioner O'Neill, upon whose shoulders the responsibility for the disaster scens to rest, charges that the owners and cantractors are to blame in the matter. When asked why the wells were not ordered to be destroyed immeixted five after the fire last January, he said that he had given orders to tear down all dangerous walls, but it was the business of the contractors that look after them. He claimed that the north and front walls were perfectly sound, and would be standing now were it not for last night's gale. He had no power to tear down dangerous walls, and had begiven such orders to the firemen they would have refused to obes.

Inspector Ludewing made a report to Commissioner O'Neill last week that in removing the debris from the burned floors and girders left the walls in a dangerous condition, but O'Neill claims that there is where the responsibility of the Con-

THE INDIANA LAUNCHED.

THE GREAT BATTLE-SHIP GLIDES EASILY INTO THE DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND AN OFFICIAL PARTY FROM WASHINGTON PRESENT-A VAST THRONG OF SPECTATORS, DESPITE THE WRETCHED WEATHER-THE WAR-SHIP NAMED BY MISS MILLER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28 (Special).-With the red, white and blue flying in graceful profusion from stem to stern with bells and whistles innumerable clanging and shricking a deafening chorus, and with the President and ten thousand other loval Americans giving emphatic expression to their patriotic zeal and their interest in the occasion, the stately battleship Indiana at high noon to day glided majestically down the ways into the icy waters of the Delaware, presenting to the eyes of an enthusiastic multitude one of the greatest triumphs yet achieved in marine construction, and the most important addition ever made to the fighting strength of the United States

The proceedings, which could not fail to be interesting, were admirably conducted throughout. Everything in connection with the launching had been carefully arranged, and the heartiness which characterized the congratulations showered upon the Messrs. Cramp and their indefatigable superintendent, Lieutenant Nixon, was in evident appreciation of this fact, as well as a mark of admiration for the splendid evidence of their genius and workmanship. The weather was simply execrable. It was cold, penetratingly cold. Heavy clouds bung over the river and city from sunrise. Long before the crowds assembled it began to rain. Then it began to hail, and finally the rain and hail came down together, slush and all manner of c scomforts to pedestrians resulting. A more forbidding and altogether unpleasant day could not well be imagined, but all its disagreeable features were no sufficient to prevent hundreds of delicate women. as well as thousands of stalwart men, from ! raving the elements, the war of which seemed not map. Jersey, and will start on the arrival of the 10 propriate to the occasion.

The penderous gates of the big shi sard were ciow was occupied by a surging mass of umdecks of the Massachusetts, the sister ship of the teet away; they thronged the empty ways from which the Columbia had been launched; they filled the workshops that formed the background of the scene; they stood in dense crowds under the official stand, unmindful of the pouring rain: on the river that was not black with them, stoically, even cheerfully, enduring the chilling effeets of the storm. A deeper motive than the desire of sight-seeing must be assigned to account for such a display of interest. Mere idle curiosity will not explain it. The fact is the people of this country do want a Navy worthy of the Nation, and they are pleased at the successful way in which it is being constructed. That isthe underlying cause of the remarkable demon-

President Harrison and the other invited guests from Washington arrived here promptly on time, a little before 12 o'clock. The terror that the storm had inspired was shown by the depleted ranks of the visitors from the Capital. Nevertheless, all branches of the Government werd represented. Three members of the Cabinet, Secretary Tracy, Postmaster-General Wanamaker

the Panama scandal. That is a mistake. The Royalists undoubtedly have important documents which
will be published before the election. I hope that
Charles de Lesseps will take my advice and make a
clean breast of the whole matter. If Charles de
was working near the centre of the ruins, the
was working near the centre of the ruins, the
later the charles de lesseps will take my advice and make a
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was working near the centre of the ruins, the
later the charles de lesseps will take my advice and make a
clean breast of the whole matter. If Charles de
was working near the centre of the ruins, the he Cramps: Chief Engineer Kiersted, Captain John W. Philip, who is to command the New-York: Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason and The trip from Bioomington occupied thirty-four hours Lieutenant-Commander Charles O. Allibone, several hundred people welcomed Mr. who is to be the executive officer of the craiser Columbia: Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg, Superintendent of Electric Lighting for the Government at Cramps'; Captain F E. Chadwick, Chief of Office of Naval Intelligence; Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Emory, late Naval Attache of the United States Legation at London; Lieuenant W. H. H. Southerland, Captain Samuel Lemley, Judge Advocate-General of the Navy; Admiral John G. Walker, until recently in command of the Squadron of Evolution; Captain W. G. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant C. A. Bradbury, Lieutemants A. E. Mason, Charles Lauchheimer, H. O. Dunn, J. J. Blandin; Surcon-General John M. Browne, Surgeon John C Boyd, Lieutenant R. M. Brown, Commander tharles M. Thomas and daughter, and Brigadier-General T. M. Vincent, Adjutant-General United States Army. Most of these men were accomanied by their wives.

Because of the inclemency of the weather canas was stretched over the stand that had been rected under the vessel's bow. In the centre of this stand was a raised platform reserved for the President's party. A rousing cheer was given is General Harrison entered the yard with Charles ramp. The President was escorted at once to he platform mentioned, the limited space of which vas severely taxed by the large number of perons who were anxious to stand close to the Chief Magistrate. Miss Miller took her place at once, directly under the bow. Her face suggests that of her father, having the same firmly compressed hips and decidedly intellectual As she stood there, flushed with excitement and exceedingly nervous, she ande a pleasant picture. Mr. Cramp handed her he conventional bottle of champagne. She approvingly upon her, and her father gazed with pardonable pride, and the gallant Postmaster-to-neral and the equally courteous shipbuilder spoke words of instruction and encouragement, stood waiting as calmly as any other high-spirited. American girl could with the gaze of hundreds fixed upon her.

She did not have long to wait, but it seemed

long time to her. So complete had been the rrangements for the launch that there was little arrangements for the launch that there was 200 left for the workmen to do to-day preparatory to blocking up the huge hull. The work of shoving began promptly at 11:45, when at a signal from the forement 400 hammers were learn pounding at the wedges. Slowly but surely the inge mass began to rise. The hammering grew londer, the noise drowning all other sounds. Sudlenly it ceased, and then the rasping of the saws was heard, parting the sole pieces. As the sawing went on the fair young Indianian breathed fast and compressed her lips more tirmly than ever. Mr. Cramp's hand was on the bull, waiting for the first movement. "She moves," somebody shouted, and in an irstant the air was filled with cheers. "Now, Miss Miller," cailed Mr. Wamanaker and Mr. Cramp simultaneously. Not a second was to be lost, and not a second was lost by the Indiana maiden. With a crash the bottle came against the red sides of the vessel, and the white, foaming wine fell in all directions. "I christen the Indiana," said Miss Miller, in clear, audible tones, and then everybody began to cheer.

At a slow, dignified pace, as became the soverign of the Navy, the great battle-ship moved lown the ways, until she floated out on the historie waters of the Deiaware River, as pretty a launch as was ever witnessed. eft for the workmen to do to-day preparat

The Tribune has already printed a full description of the Indiana. She is the eighth battle-ship constructed

ever built for the United States Navy either here or elsewhere. She is not so large as the largest of the En glish war steamers, the Victoria or the Trafalgar, as he displacement is between 10,000 and 11,000 tons, as ngainst the 14,000 tons of her British rivals; but she is as large as the most advanced nava-science prescribes as the maximum for effiiency, and in every respect except size she is intended to be superior to anything now affort. The harveyized nickel-steel plates of which her armor is constructed have a proved defensive capacity one third greater than any armor carried by the greatest cruisers of European navies, and her offensive power will be correspondingly excellent. Her four thirdeninch guns, her eight eight-linch guns, and her four six-inch rifles will constitute a battery of unsurpassed length of range and penetrating power, and in addition she will carry a secondary battery of twenty six-pound guns and twenty rapid-firing cannons.

THE MARBLEHEAD MAY BE FITTED OUT HERE.

Boston, Feb. 28.-The United States cruiser Marblehead, now approaching completion at the Harrison Loring works, South Boston, will not, it is said, be fitted out at this station, as originally intended. It is said to be the intention of the Navy Department to have the Marblehead fitted for sea at New-York, and to have the steam trials also take place at that

INDIANA TO BUY THE BATTLE SHIP A FLAG. Indianapolis, Feb. 28 (Special).—The Legislature took gnizance to day of the launching of the battle ship Indiana, by adopting a resolution thanking the General Government for the honor, and appropriating \$250 for the purchase of a flag for the vessel.

THEIR LAST DAY AT LAKEWOOD.

THE CLEVELAND FAMILY WILL GO TO WASH-INGTON TO-MORROW-HOW THE JOURNEY

WILL BE MADE. Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 28.-Mr. Cleveland an ounced this evening the details of his journey to Washington. He will make the trip on Thursday, leaving Lakewood shortly after noon, and arrive in Washington about 6:30 in the evening. The train will consist of the three special cars Baltimore, Oriental and Monmouth, and a bargage ear. The train will be made up at the Jersey City Station of the Central Railway of Newa. m. ferryboat from New-York. The party from New-York will consist of Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. thrown open at 11 o'clock, and in less than half Lamont, Don. M. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, E. an hour nearly every advantageous point of C. Benedict and the ladies of his family, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, brelleed humanity. The people swarmed on the Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, S. M. Williams, second vice-president of the Central Railroad of New-Indiana, lying south of her not more than twenty Jersey; Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams and Private Secretary O'Brien. The train will arrive at Lakewood about 11:30 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Baby Ruth and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, . this place, will complete the party on the train. All of the servants will go on the train, and the baggage and have at their cottage will be placed in the baggageear. The train will start shortly after 12 o'clock and will go over the tracks of the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey to Red Bank, where it will be switched on to the main line of the Central. No stop will be made until Philadelphia is reached. The run from Philadelphia will be over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks to Washington, and no stops will be made unless it is found necessary to change engines at Baltimore. The train is scheluled to arrive in Washington between 6:15 and 6:30. party has been limited to personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. There will be no speechmaking nor handshaking en route. No newspaper men will be permitted on the train, and unless the present plans are upset the journey will be made vithout incident. Rooms have been taken at the

Arlington for the party. Mr. Cleveland had a number of callers to-day. and Attorney-General Miller, whose charming young daughter named the man-of-war, accompanied the President.

Others in the party were Senator Washburn, Mr. Soley, assistant secretary of the Navy; Lieutenant Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Representative McAleer, Lieutenant Melville, the Arctic explorer; Senator Daniel, Acting Chief Constructor Hieldborn, Naval Constructors Copps, Fereign 1.

GENERAL STEVENSON IN WASHINGTON. gton, Feb. 28.-Vice-President-elect son at the Baltimore and Ohio sta-tion. Mr. Stevenson's party at once entered carriages and were driven to the Ebbitt House. Dinner was served at 7:30.

This evening the General informally received a num ber of Senators, Representatives and prominent poliicians, who called to pay their respects and perso extend congratulations. To morrow night Vice-President Morton will give a formal reception to his successor. The Democratic members of the Illinois Congressional delegation will give a reception on Thursday night to the 110 members of the Illinois Democratic Club, who served as an escort to the Vice-President-elect-The Illinois Club of Bloomington, which, heir guests, including ladies to the number of about 100, came as except to the vice-President elect, will occupy the cars in which they made the journey

100, came as exect in which they made the Journey occupy the cars in which they made the Journey during their stay in Washington.

Mayor Thomas F. Gilrey, of New-York City, accompanied by numerous members of his family, and M. J. Mudqueen, his son-in-law; Judge Robert Van Wyck, of the City Courts of New-York, School Commissioner Himothy Moriarly, Joseph O'Donohue, president of the Cleveland Eusliness Men's Association, and othersof the advanced guard of leading Tammany men who will participate in the inaugural parade, have already arrived in the city, and have taken upquarters at the Arlington. At the same hotel is also Erastus Corning, of Albany; ex-Surveyor H. S. Beattle, of New-York, is at Chamberlin's.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE SUNDAY CONCERT. Washington, Feb. 28.-Mr. Quay presented to the senate today a petition signed by many of the Washington churches and others on the sunday as part of the inaugural ceremonies. It declares that to permit the holding of such concerts on sunday, by a band of musicians connected with one of the great departments of the Government, in a Government building, and as part of the bangaral crution would be unprecedented, and that it would result in incalculable harm, and would be used as an

HE TOLD HIS COUSIN TO SAVE HIMSELFA

AN EXPERT SWIMMER DESERTS HIS COMPANION

id, was drowned last evening in Staten Island Sound off Tremley point. He and his cousin, Robert Dixon, off Tremley point. He and als cousin, Robert Dron, seventeen years old, were rowing up from Carteret in an oyster skiff loaded with coal, and when opposite the Graselli Chemical Works the boat shipped a wave and began to sink. Wallace Dixon tossed a board to his cousin, and after shouting to him to save himself the best way he could, struck out for the shore, being

an expert swimm r.

Before he reached the shore he was seized with eramps, and giving a scream of pain, saok out of sight. Robert managed to reach the shore on the beard, and was almost frozen and completely ex-

nausted.

Watenman alyers, of the chemical company, went to his aid and helped him to the office of the works, where stimulants were given to him, and he soon re-vived. The body of Wallace has not been recovered. He was single and lived with his father, Alexander Dixon, on Butler-st., Elizabethport.

MR. WHITNEY SAILS FOR THE WEST INDIES. Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 28.-The steam yacht Comanche sailed at noon to-day for Havana and other points in the West Indies, having on board her owner, M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohlo, and his guests, ex-

ADJOURNMENT AT TRENTON.

THE LAWMAKERS WILL BE OUT OF EAR-SHOT OF THE BIG MASS-MEETING TO-DAY.

MOTION TO ALLOW THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER TO BE USED BY THE CITIZENS DECLARED (

LOST BY SPEAKER FLYNN-RACING

MEN LABOR VAINLY FOR SINE-DIE ADJOURNMENT.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 28.-In a heavy downpour of rain to-night big posters were pasted on the billpoards and fences of the city calling on all its good people to come out to-morrow and take part in the anti-racetrack demonstration. The feeling has not subsided by any means, but seems still to be growing in intensity; and, rain or shine, there is likely to be a memorable mass-meeting here to-morrow noon. President Everard Kempshall, of the Citizens' League, has telegraphed to every point in the State calling upon the cittzens to come to this city to attend the meeting.

Mr. Barrett, of Essex, offered a resolution in

the House this afternoon granting permission to the Citizens' League to use the Assembly Chamber for the demonstration; and, although fully forty members voted in favor of the resolution and only a few against it, Speaker Flynn declared the resolution lost. Few if any of the men who supported the Race bills will attend the massmeeting. To be out of hearing of to-morrow's thunder the Legislature to-day adjourned for the week. The excuse given out for adjournment so early, at a period of the session when it is customary to sit till the latter part of the week, was that most of the members were going to Washington to see the inauguration, and needed the intervening time to make their arrangements. Their haste to leave the capital was correctly understood, however, and elicited from every side new and stronger expressions of contempt than have been heretofore heard. Vigorous efforts were made by the racing men last night to get enough votes to adjourn the Legislature sine dis this week. They worked like beavers in the rooms of the members, and were still at it at 6 o'clock this morning, but could get only twenty members to agree to vote for the proposition. The other members had bills before the Legislature not yet acted upon, and they demanded attention for their neasures. They got promises that their bills would be passed, but refused to be cajoled by mere words. When their bills were acted upon they said they would think about sine-die adjourn-

When the House to-day adopted a resolution providing that when adjournment took place it should be until next Monday night, Mr. Hutchinson, of Mercer, moved that the resolution be rescinded, saying its adoption was due to an agreement among the racetrack supporters, who wanted to escape the indignation meeting to be held in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow.

"I know of no mass-meeting to be held in this chamber to-morrow," remarked Speaker Flynn.

"Then you are the only member of the Legisature who is not aware of the matter," replied Mr. Hutchinson. "It has been advertised from one end of the State to the other. The people of New-Jersey have repeatedly been refused a hearing on these bills, and now they are coming here to express their wrath."

"They have received no permission to use this chamber," said the Speaker, "and the House will grant them no such permission. The Superintendent of the State House has been notified to

Subsequently, in the discussion, the Speaker acknowledged that he was a strong friend of the Racing bills, but declared that he had opposed adjournment for the week to-day. The House calendar was loaded with business, and he desired to see it cleared; but a majority of the members wanted to get away, and they carried the adjournment resolution. The motion to rescind that resolution was defeated, 25 to 24.

Mr. Lane, of Union, created another little stir to-day, when a bill affecting railroads was under discussion, by announcing that his bill file had been robbed of the copy of the act. He said strange that all copies of railroad mysteriously disappeared. The members' files were tampered with in their absence, and it was also a fact that, although hundreds of them were printed for the use of the members, it was never possible to get a single copy out of the billroom, Other members related similar experiences, but

other members related similar experiences, but no action was taken.

Governor Werts to-day nominated Senator Marsh, of Union, for Prosecutor of the Pleas in his county. In executive session the nomination was unanimously confirmed, but that of ex-Governor Abbett for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was not taken up. It was learned to-day that i resident Adrain was still opposed to Abbett's appointment to the bench. The latter's confirmation is expected, however, although it may not take place until the last day of the session.

Sajerintendent Ford, of the State House, to-day told the committee having charge of the arrangements that they could have the use of the Assembly Chamber, as the House of Assembly had no power over the building or room except while they were actually occapying it. Several prominent lawyers in the city say that Mr. Ford's position is correct. The Taylor Opera House has been secured for the big meeting, in case the citizens of the State are shut out of their own building.

A MASS-MEETING AT NEW-BRUNSWICK. SCATHING RESOLUTIONS TO BE SENT TO THE PRUSIDENT OF THE SENATE.

A monster mass-meeting in protest against the passage of the racetrack bills by the State Legislature was held in the Opera House in New-Brunswick last night. The meeting had been called by the circulation of a petition through the city signed by leading citizens. There was a brilliant array of spenkers, all of whom appealed to their hearers to speakers, all of whom appeared to their nearers to unite and demand repeal. The meeting was pre-sided over by the Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge, of the second Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. T. Sandford Dochittle, vice-president of Rutgers College; the Rev. J. M. Reid, of the Fitman Methodist Church; Allan strong, the Rev. Dr. William R. Duryea, of Rutgers College; the Rev. Dr. B. C. Lippincott, of the First Methodist Church; the Rev. Dr. Jacob Cooper, of Rutgers College, and the Rev. Dr. M. H. Pogs he First Baptist Church; spoke in unmeasured terms

against the action of the Legislature.
Robert Adralu, president of the Senate, and the representative from Middlesex County, received a scathing arraignment. A series of resolutions was read and adopted unanimously by rising vote. These resolutions will be forwarded to the Middlesex Senator and two Assemblymen who voted for the bills. They call upon them to vote for the repeal.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST FROM ORANGE. CITIZENS CALLED UPON TO SAVE THE GOOD

NAME OF THE STATE. A citizens' mass-meeting was held in Music Hall, Orange, last evening, to protest against the race track legislation and to demand its repeal. The hall was rowded by the most influential men of the community, and there were a large number of ladies present. Frank H. Scott, president of the Century present. Frame presided, and Henry P. Starbuck was the secretary. The resolutions denounced the race track legislation, applicated the fight that the members from Essex County made against the bills, declared that no man who voted for the bills should be re-elected. called on all good citizens to rise above party and rescue the good name of the State, demanded the immediate repeal of the bills and the revocation of all licenses that had been granted under them, de-manded that the constitutionality of the bills be immediately tested, and pledged to the purification of the statute book the efforts of all present.

Assemblyman Timothy Barrett, of the Xth Assembly District; Anthony Comstock, the Rev. Dr. Henry P Hickok, Samuel Colgate, the Rev. Benjamin Brewster, the Rev. James T. Dickinson, Alderman William Harrington, George Spotswood, C. G. Kidder, the Ber. Dr. Henry M. Storre and others. It was received to